

**REMARKS**

Claims 1-2 and 10-15 are pending and their status is as set forth in the “Amendment After Final Rejection...”

**Request for Interview Prior to Formal Action on Amendment**

Applicant requests an interview prior to formal action on this response. An “Applicant Initiated Interview Request Form” accompanies this response. Please contact Applicant’s undersigned representative to schedule the interview.

**Comments in Response to Advisory Action**

**1. Pending claims properly recite an article of manufacture and there is support in the original specification for an article of manufacture**

In the Advisory Action, the Examiner provides the following explanation to justify not entering the “Amendment After Final Rejection...” (underlining added for emphasis):

...in reviewing the disclosure there is no support for the amended “article of manufacture.” The addition of the phrase an “article of manufacture” in the preamble of the amended claims does not change the fact that the claimed invention is still a sheet of paper as defined by Applicant. The Applicant has defined the proofing paper as a sheet of paper...”

Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner’s statement that there is no support for claiming the present invention as an “article of manufacture.”

The Appendix attached to this paper provides the current jurisprudence regarding the term “manufacture” in 35 U.S.C. § 101. All of the recognized definitions of “manufacture” clearly meet the item that is described in the original specification and shown in Fig. 2A and 3A. There is no requirement that the phrase “article of manufacture” appear in the original specification if Applicant chooses to characterize the invention as being an “article of manufacture” and such a characterization is consistent with the statutory interpretation of that phrase.

Referring to the Appendix, one accepted definition of “manufacture” is a comprehensive class of inventions that includes every article devised by man that is not a machine, a composition of matter or a design. See Appendix page A2. Another accepted definition is “the production of articles for use from raw or prepared materials by giving to these materials new forms, qualities, properties, or combinations, whether by hand labor or by machinery;” or “anything made for use from raw or prepared materials.” See Appendix pages A3 and A13.

Here, a sheet of paper that includes one or more standard color bars, among other characteristics, clearly meets the definition of a “manufacture” since raw or prepared material (here, a sheet of paper) is given new qualities or properties (here, one or more standard color bars). Furthermore, the claimed sheet of paper having a blank region and a marginal region that includes the one or more standard color bars was “devised by man.”

Applicant does not dispute the fact that the claimed article of manufacture comprises a sheet of paper as defined by Applicant. However, this fact does not preclude Applicant from characterizing the invention as an “article of manufacture.”

In sum, the amended preamble language is believed to be fully supported by the current jurisprudence regarding the term “manufacture” in 35 U.S.C. § 101 and its use in reciting a claimed item. Accordingly, no “lack of support” issue is raised by the new preamble language which was added to better characterize the appropriate statutory category of the claimed invention.

## 2. The claim language clearly defines the boundaries of the regions

In the Advisory Action, the Examiner provides the following comments (underlining added for emphasis):

...the claim language does not claim the invention...Regarding independent claims 1 and 12, Applicant still fails to define the boundaries of the regions (blank and marginal). For example, Applicant claims a marginal region “outside” of the blank region. This is not what is shown in the Applicant’s drawings. In the Applicant’s drawings (see figures 2A, 2B, 3A-3C), there is a blank sheet of paper (the blank sheet of paper is the blank region) and the marginal region with the color bar(s) is actually “inside” of the blank sheet of paper. Examiner has asked for this to be clarified in non-final Office action dated 28 September 2007 but Applicant

does not make any effort to define any region boundaries. This complicates examination since Applicant argues the location of regions in Examiner's applied prior art.

Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's understanding of the claimed invention. The Examiner's statement that the blank sheet of paper is the blank region is clearly refuted by the plain meaning of the word "blank." As discussed on page 8 of the "Amendment After Final...," the ordinary dictionary definition of "blank" means "devoid of writing, images, or marks."<sup>1</sup> There are no sheets of paper in any of Applicant's figures that are devoid of writing, images, or marks. Every sheet of paper in Applicant's figures has some type of writing, images, or marks on it. Thus, none of the sheets of paper in any of Applicant's figures are blank sheets of paper. The mere presence of a blank region on a sheet of paper does not transform the sheet of paper into a blank sheet of paper, even under the broadest interpretation of the claims. Stated simply, a blank sheet of paper must be blank, and if the sheet of paper is defined by multiple regions, then all of the regions must be blank. No such sheet of paper is described or claimed in the present application.

The Examiner's statement that the blank sheet of paper is the blank region is also clearly refuted by exemplary Figs. 2A and 2B and the plain language of exemplary claim 1.

Claim 1 recites that the sheet of paper includes (a) a blank region for subsequent printing of a content image portion, and (b) a marginal region outside of the blank region that includes one or more standard color bars. Claim 1 further recites that the blank region and the marginal region constitute the entire surface area of one side of the sheet of paper. This configuration is exactly what is illustrated in Fig. 2A, with Fig. 2B providing additional understanding of what the claim language means (claims are interpreted in view of the specification). Fig. 2A shows a blank region for subsequent printing of a content image portion (the "SAMPLE PROOF" shown

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<sup>1</sup> blank. Dictionary.com. The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition. Houghton Mifflin Company, 2004. <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/blank> (accessed: September 12, 2008).

in Fig. 2B) and a marginal region<sup>2</sup> outside of the blank region (i.e., not encompassing the blank region) including one or more standard color bars (one standard color bar is shown in a marginal region of Fig. 2B). Together, these regions constitute the entire surface area of one side of the sheet of paper, exactly as shown in Fig. 2A.

The Examiner states that the blank sheet of paper is the blank region. However, this is not what claim 1 states, and this is not what Fig. 2A shows. Claim 1 recites that the sheet of paper includes a blank region and a marginal region outside of the blank region. “Includes” is an open-ended phrase, similar to “comprising.”<sup>3</sup> The Examiner’s interpretation would be correct only if claim 1 recited that “the sheet of paper consists of a blank region.” However, no such closed-ended language was used in the claim.

The Examiner further states that the marginal region with the color bar(s) is actually “inside” of the blank sheet of paper. This conclusion logically follows from the faulty presumption that the blank sheet of paper is the blank region. However, the Examiner’s interpretation is incorrect as discussed above, and thus this conclusion is likewise incorrect. Furthermore, claim 1 explicitly states that the marginal region is outside of the blank region, thereby further refuting the Examiner’s interpretation that the marginal region is inside of the blank sheet of paper.

The Examiner’s underlying issue is that Applicant has failed to define the boundaries of the regions (blank and marginal). This is simply not the case. Exemplary claim 1 clearly recites a marginal region (i.e., a region of, relating to, located at, or constituting a margin, a border, or an edge) and that the blank region and the marginal region constitute the entire surface area of one side of the sheet of paper. Fig. 2A shows one preferred embodiment of claim 1 wherein one

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<sup>2</sup> As discussed in the paragraph spanning pages 9-10 of the “Amendment After Final Rejection...,” Applicant is claiming a marginal region using the ordinary dictionary definition of “marginal,” namely, “of, relating to, located at, or constituting a margin, a border, or an edge” (marginal. Dictionary.com. The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition. Houghton Mifflin Company, 2004. <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/marginal> (accessed: September 12, 2008)). Furthermore, this ordinary dictionary definition is consistent with Applicant’s disclosure which clearly shows a marginal region in Figs. 2A and 2B that is located at a margin or edge of the proofing paper.

<sup>3</sup> MPEP 2111.03 Transitional Phrases

The transitional phrases “comprising”, “consisting essentially of” and “consisting of” define the scope of a claim with respect to what unrecited additional components or steps, if any, are excluded from the scope of the claim.

The transitional term “comprising”, which is synonymous with “including,” “containing,” or “characterized by,” is inclusive or open-ended and does not exclude additional, unrecited elements or method steps.

color bar appears at a top margin, and the remaining portion of the sheet of paper is blank. Absent the presence of any prior art that reads on the claims (and none that reads on the claims has been applied to date as fully explained in the “Amendment After Final...”), there is no necessity or requirement for Applicant to further limit the claims to any specific boundary, such as stating that the marginal region constitutes the top 5% of the surface area of the sheet of paper from edge to edge, and the blank region constitutes the remaining 95% of the surface area of the sheet of paper. As long as no prior art reads on the claims and that the claims accurately reflect at least one preferred embodiment shown in the figures (and both of these conditions are met), Applicant is entitled to claim the invention as currently presented.

The Examiner further states that the failure to define the region boundaries complicates examination because Applicant argues the location of regions in the applied prior art. Applicant does not understand this statement. Applicant has merely argued in the previous responses that Chalmers fails to disclose or suggest the claimed invention. The Examiner has attempted to apply Chalmers to the claims by defining various regions in Chalmers’ test sheet and matching them up to the claimed regions. However, the regions in Chalmers highlighted by the Examiner simply do not match up to the claim language. For example, the Examiner states that a certain area of Chalmers’ test sheet is a “blank region.” However, the area that the Examiner highlighted is not blank. The only reason why the Examiner has been unable to apply the prior art of record to the claims is because it fails to disclose or suggest the claimed invention, not because the claims fail to define region boundaries.

3. Applicant’s claimed recitation of a marginal region outside of the blank region is well-understood in the printing arts

An artisan in the field of printing would understand exactly what the scope of the claims is directed to. It is well-known in the prior art to print color bars in the margins of a proof. See, for example, column 2, line 59 through column 3, line 3 of U.S. Patent No. 7,187,472 (Friedman et al.) which describes prior art color control processes wherein color bars are printed in a margin outside of the area of the printed image. This text portion of Friedman et al. is highlighted below for convenience (underlining added for emphasis):

A press operator may take a sample of a printed substrate with the color bars and place it in a test instrument. A typical instrument has a density scanning head traveling across the width of color bars. After scanning, the instrument displays density measurements on a computer screen. Upon examining the density values on display and also examining the printed sample, the operator makes necessary changes to the ink keys. This procedure is repeated until satisfactory print quality is achieved. Known methods for controlling printed colors have included the use of such a densitometer to measure the density of color bars printed in a margin outside the area of the printed image.

Applicant's claimed terminology is consistent with printing industry terminology, and thus there is no confusion regarding the scope of the claimed invention. Furthermore, Applicant's claimed embodiments, such as Fig. 2A, are consistent with such terminology.

### Conclusion

The claims are believed to be patentable for the reasons stated in the "Amendment After Final." The comments given by the Examiner in the Advisory Action fail to rebut any of the previously given reasons for patentability. Accordingly, allowance of the application is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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Enclosure: Appendix (14 pages)

## **APPENDIX**

(attachment to Supplemental Remarks  
for Application No. 10/822,617)

Jurisprudence regarding term “manufacture” in 35 U.S.C. § 101

A2-A5: Chisum on Patents, Mathew Bender & Company, a member of LexisNexis Group, September 2008, §1.02[3][a] Definition of a Manufacture.

A6-A8: Sammons & Sons v. Ladd-Fab, Inc., 221 USPQ 737 (Calif. Ct. App. 1982)

A9-A14: American Fruit Growers, Inc. v. Brogdex Co., 283 U.S. 1 (1931)

in the final product after mixing." She noted testimony by a patent practitioner who helped prosecute the patent that "claiming the composition in terms of amounts of additives is 'a typical way it is done in connection with motor oil additives.'"<sup>39</sup> An employee of the accused infringer, when asked "to determine whether certain of its products infringed the European counterpart of" the patent in suit "performed the analysis by comparing the starting ingredients, not the final or intermediate products."<sup>40</sup> Another employee, a lubricant formulator, "testified (although not in the specific context of interpreting claim language) that her concern as a formulator is 'what goes in the pot.'"<sup>41</sup> Finally, the patent examiner "found nothing technically wrong with the claim as a list of additives."<sup>42</sup>

### [3] Definition of a Manufacture

Professor Robinson viewed "manufacture" as a "comprehensive class of inventions" that included "every article devised by man except machinery upon the one side, and compositions of matter and designs upon the other."<sup>43</sup> Thus, it is the residual class of "product" patent—encompassing all man-made items not found in substantially the same form in nature that are neither machines nor compositions of matter.

Robinson's approach was adopted in a number of court decisions<sup>44</sup> and could today be considered the accepted position but for the decision of the Supreme Court in *American Fruit Growers, Inc. v. Brogdex Co.* (1931).<sup>45</sup>

**[a] Borax-Impregnated Orange Case: *American Fruit Growers v. Brogdex* (1931).** In *American Fruit Growers, Inc. v. Brogdex Co.* (1931),<sup>46</sup> the Supreme Court addressed a patent that claimed "fresh citrus fruit of which the rind or skin carries borax in amount that is very small but sufficient to render the fruit

<sup>39</sup> 64 F.3d at 1567, 35 USPQ2d at 1812.

<sup>40</sup> *Id.*

<sup>41</sup> *Id.*

<sup>42</sup> 64 F.3d at 1568, 35 USPQ2d at 1812.

<sup>43</sup> 1 W. Robinson, *The Law of Patents for Useful Inventions* 270 (1890).

<sup>44</sup> *Johnson v. Johnston*, 60 F. 618 (W.D. Pa. 1894); *Sammons & Sons v. Ladd-Fab, Inc.*, 221 USPQ 737 (Calif. Ct. App. 1982).

See also *In re Bergy*, 596 F.2d 952, 201 USPQ 352 (CCPA 1979), *aff'd sub. nom. Diamond v. Chakrabarty*, 447 U.S. 303, 206 USPQ 193 (1980), discussed § 1.02[7][d]; *Binney & Smith Co. v. United Carbon Co.*, 125 F.2d 255, 52 USPQ 205 (4th Cir. 1942), *rev'd on other grounds*, 317 U.S. 228 (1943); *American Patent Dev. Corp. v. Carbice Corp.*, 38 F.2d 62, 64, 4 USPQ 141 (2d Cir. 1930), *rev'd on other grounds*, 283 U.S. 27 (1931).

<sup>45</sup> *American Fruit Growers, Inc. v. Brogdex Co.*, 283 U.S. 1 (1931).

<sup>46</sup> *American Fruit Growers, Inc. v. Brogdex Co.*, 283 U.S. 1 (1931).

resistant to blue mold decay.”<sup>47</sup> The Court held that an orange impregnated with borax is not a “manufacture” within the meaning of the Patent Act. However, the reasoning in the Court’s opinion is very weak. It quotes a dictionary definition of

“manufacture” as “the production of articles for use from raw or prepared materials by giving to these materials new forms, qualities, properties, or combinations. . . .”<sup>48</sup>

It then reasons that “the addition of borax to the rind of natural fruit does not produce from the raw material an article for use which possesses a new or distinctive form, quality, or property.”<sup>49</sup> “There is no change in the name, appearance, or general character of the fruit. It remains a fresh orange, fit only for the same beneficial uses as theretofore.”<sup>50</sup> This argument is simply erroneous as a matter of fact. An impregnated orange may look the same and taste the same as a natural orange, but it is not chemically the same. An impregnated orange is also fit for new “beneficial uses,” if the patentee’s statements are to be believed. It is a product that can be shipped and stored with less danger of blue mold.

The Court also relied on two of its prior decisions, neither of which concerned patent law. *Hartranft v. Wiegmann* (1887)<sup>51</sup> concerned a tariff statute that imposed a duty of 35% on “shells, manufactures of” but exempted “shells of every description, not manufactured.” The court held that shells which were cleaned with acid and polishing on an emery wheel were not manufactured because they had no “distinctive name, character, or use” different from an ordinary shell.

*Aneheuser-Busch Brewing Ass’n v. United States* (1908)<sup>52</sup> concerned another tariff statute which allowed a rebate of duties paid on imported materials “used in the manufacture of articles manufactured in the United States,” which articles are then exported. The Court held that corks imported, cleaned, treated, and then inserted in bottles of beer for export were not such materials: “Manufacture implies a change, but [not] every change is . . . manufacture . . . . There must be transformation . . . . A cork put through the claimant’s process is still a cork.”<sup>53</sup>

Neither decision should properly be considered a precedent for the meaning of “manufacture” in patent law. The purposes of tariff and patent statutes are, of course, radically different. It is clearly fallacious to assume that a single term such

<sup>47</sup> U.S. Pat. No. 1,529,461.

<sup>48</sup> 283 U.S. at 11.

<sup>49</sup> 283 U.S. at 11.

<sup>50</sup> 283 U.S. at 12.

<sup>51</sup> *Hartranft v. Wiegmann*, 121 U.S. 609 (1887).

<sup>52</sup> *Aneheuser-Busch Brewing Ass’n v. United States*, 207 U.S. 556 (1908).

<sup>53</sup> 207 U.S. at 206–207.

as "manufacture" must have a single meaning in law.

It must be concluded that the *American Fruit Growers* treatment of the meaning of "manufacture" is of little or no precedential value.<sup>54</sup> No patent law policy is served by requiring that a product differ in name, appearance, or general character from natural products or existing products in order to qualify as a "manufacture."<sup>55</sup> The presence or absence of a "new or distinctive form, quality or property" is an issue properly relevant to the statutory standards of novelty and nonobviousness.

In *Diamond v. Chakrabarty* (1980),<sup>56</sup> the Court quoted the *American Fruit Growers* definition but apparently found it compatible with a broad view of the concept of a manufacture. In holding that a genetically-altered living microorganism qualifies as patentable subject matter, the Court cited legislative history accompanying the 1952 Act that suggested that statutory patentable subject matter would include "anything under the sun that is made by man."

Lower court and administrative decisions since *American Fruit Growers* distinguish its holding.<sup>57</sup>

*Steinfur Patents Corp. v. William Beyer, Inc.* (1932)<sup>58</sup> concerned an improvement in the art of bleaching and dyeing furs. A process patent claimed a method of treating unbleached skins, bleaching them and then dyeing the bleached skins. The process allowed use of cheaper dark-colored furs to make the more desirable white and light-colored furs. A product patent claimed skins that had been impregnated with the protective solution but not bleached, skins that had been bleached after impregnation, and skins that had been impregnated, bleached and dyed according to the process. The defendant urged that the described skins did not constitute "manufactures," citing *American Fruit Growers*. The court distinguished *American Fruit Growers* and upheld the patent.

"In none of the three stages sought to be protected by the present patent were the dressed skins in their natural state. While it was true of the orange that impregnation of its rind with borax only protected the natural article against deterioration by mold and gave it no new beneficial uses, the same

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<sup>54</sup> The court held as an alternative holding that the patent was invalid for lack of novelty. This was a much sounder basis of decision.

<sup>55</sup> For a discussion of "products of nature," see § 1.02[7].

<sup>56</sup> *Diamond v. Chakrabarty*, 447 U.S. 303, 206 USPQ 193 (1980), discussed § 1.02[7][d].

<sup>57</sup> *Steinfur Patents Corp. v. William Beyer, Inc.*, 62 F.2d 238 (2d Cir. 1932), discussed below; *Ex parte Mowry*, 110 USPQ 389 (Pat. Off. Bd. App. 1955), discussed below.

But cf. *Bayer Ag v. Housey Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*, 340 F.3d 1367 (Fed. Cir. 2003), discussed below and § 16.02[6][d][iv][B].

<sup>58</sup> *Steinfur Patents Corp. v. William Beyer, Inc.*, 62 F.2d 238 (2d Cir. 1932).

cannot be said of impregnation of the unbleached skin with ferrous sulphate. By such impregnation the skin attains a new quality which gives it a new beneficial use; it fits it to be used for bleaching by a method which could not without such impregnation be successfully employed. An orange has the same use whether or not impregnated with borax. A fur skin unimpregnated with ferrous sulphate cannot be used in the same way as one which has been so impregnated.”<sup>59</sup>

Similarly, *Ex parte Mowry* (1955)<sup>60</sup> concerned a claim for “erosion-stable soil which comprises a natural soil containing on the surface thereof a substantially continuous film of a water-soluble polymer” of a specified compound. The Board held that such a claim was for a “manufacture” and distinguished *American Fruit Growers*: “[H]ere the polymer is adsorbed by electrolytic phenomena on the soil particles and the individual soil particles are chemically bound to form an erosion resistant but water pervious layer on the surface of the soil. Such soil is quite distinct from untreated soil.” The Board also noted that “[W]e do not find anything in the definition of manufacture which requires that it be transportable or packaged as an article of commerce.”<sup>61</sup>

[b] “Kits” with Components for Assembly. In *In re Venezia* (1976),<sup>62</sup> the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals held that a claim for a “kit having component parts capable of being assembled in the field” constituted patentable subject matter as a “manufacture.”

“To hold that the words ‘any manufacture’ exclude from their meaning groups or ‘kits’ of interrelated parts would have the practical effect of not only excluding from patent protection those ‘kit’ inventions which are capable of being claimed as a final assembly . . . but also many inventions such as building blocks, construction sets, games, etc., which are incapable of being

<sup>59</sup> 62 F.2d at 240.

<sup>60</sup> *Ex parte Mowry*, 110 USPQ 389 (Pat. Off. Bd. App. 1955).

See also *Ex parte Shepherd*, 185 USPQ 480, 485 (Pat. Off. Bd. App. 1974).

<sup>61</sup> 110 USPQ at 390.

<sup>62</sup> *In re Venezia*, 530 F.2d 956, 189 USPQ 149 (CCPA 1976).

See also *Ex parte Sudan*, 224 USPQ 614, 615 (Bd. App. 1983) (Claim to “two container pack” of ingredients for mixing to form a foam is not improper; “The difference that in *Venezia* the kit, when assembled, may readily be disassembled whereas here the foam produced cannot be reformed to its original constituent parts palpably is a difference irrelevant insofar as compliance with Section 112 of the Statute is concerned.”); *Ex parte Wolters*, 214 USPQ 735 (PTO Bd. App. 1979) (rejection of claim to “test pack” of several antibodies as not for an “integral structural unit” reversed).

Compare *In re Ngai*, 367 F.3d 1336 (Fed. Cir. 2004), discussed § 1.02[4] (kit comprising instructions for carrying out a method and a suitable reagent; anticipation by prior art showing kit with different instructions and the reagent).

the time the application was filed (January 20, 1975) may be classified as a paper wiping towel encompassed within the prohibition of the contract.

[2] When the application was filed, applicant was applying the mark KIMTEX to a wiping towel composed substantially of cellulose based fibers, classified in International Class 16. Indeed, that was the amended description of goods set forth in the application when the mark was published for opposition in 1975. That composition of applicant's product is confirmed by the discovery deposition of William A. Dickens, one of applicant's employees. See Dickens dep., 19-20, 29, wherein the witness testified that the KIM-TEX product on the market consisted of two components, one of which was 100% cellulose. See also Zierk dep. exhibit 29. The record demonstrates that applicant subsequently discontinued marketing this product under the KIMTEX mark in August 1976 and reintroduced the mark on a product of different composition. See, e.g., Zierk testimony dep., 16, and exhibit 35 to Zierk's discovery deposition. While applicant amended the description of goods and the classification in its application after publication and just prior to the filing of the instant opposition, that description, "non-woven fabric articles, namely, wiping cloths, in [International] Class 24 (fabrics)," must be so construed to encompass the goods covered in the application when it was filed.<sup>6</sup> Since the goods on which the mark was used at the time the application was filed were at least in part composed of cellulose, we believe they fall

within the proscription of the contract that prohibits applicant from using a mark terminating in the suffix "tex" on paper towels. However, even if the composition of applicant's second KIMTEX product is such that it cannot be classified as a "paper" towel, we believe that the record amply demonstrates that the new KIMTEX product is so closely related to heavy duty "paper" wipers in appearance, function and in channels of distribution that applicant may not seek registration of a mark terminating in the suffix "tex" for such a closely related product.<sup>7</sup> R. M. Hollingshead Corp. v. The Davies Young Soap Co., *supra*.

Having concluded that applicant is precluded by the 1924 agreement from seeking registration, in order to decide all of the issues before us, we shall turn to the question of likelihood of confusion. Opposer has pleaded and, proved its ownership and the current validity of a number of registrations covering marks ending in the suffix "tex." These include KRAFTTEX, in the suffix, VEL-TEX and VEL-TEX for paper towels; SPRUTEX, BLEACHTEX, HY-TEX, FORTTEX, MILTEX and BOSSTEX for toilet tissue; the mark PAKTEX for toilet paper and paper napkins; and the marks BI-TEX, BIO-TEX and TWIN-TEX, all for disposable paper products, namely, towels, napkins, toilet paper, facial tissue, wipers, tablecovers and tray covers. A side from the related nature of opposer's paper towels and applicant's wiping towels, the evidence amply demonstrates that the respective products of the parties travel through many of the same paper merchants to many of the same ultimate users. The critical question before us, then, is whether opposer's marks, either individually or as a group, so resemble applicant's mark as to be likely to cause confusion. We answer this question in the negative.

[3] First, we believe there are sufficient differences between applicant's mark KIMTEX and each of opposer's marks in sound, appearance and commercial impression. Opposer argues, however, that it has developed a family of marks characterized by the suffix "tex" for paper products.

[4] We have held that a family can be shown to exist if the marks with a common feature, or at least a significant number of

<sup>6</sup> Cellulose is defined in Webster's Third New International Dictionary (1976) as:

i: any of several fibrous substances constituting the chief part of the cell walls of plants and of many fibrous products (as paper, cotton, linen) \*\* 2c: the white fibers obtained from vegetable matter (as wood or cotton linters) by purification (as by treatment with acid sulfite or dilute alkali) that usu. consist chiefly of alpha cellulose and are used esp. in making regenerated cellulose products (as rayon and cellophane) and cellulose derivatives (as cellulose esters and cellulose ethers) \*\*

<sup>7</sup> To do otherwise would render this application void since it would seek registration of a mark for a product which was not in existence at the time of filing the application.

Applicant's second KIMTEX product, distributed from 1976 on, is neither strictly a textile product nor a paper wiper. Rather, it is made by a special process using melt-blown polypropylene (a crystalline, thermoplastic resin). Applicant's manager of industrial product development testified that melt-blown fabric was unheard of in the 1920's. Cook dep., 32.

toilet seat covers; FIBRETEX for industrial wipers; SNOWTEX for nonwoven wipers; and others. DIETEX for wrapping tissue. This evidence demonstrates that the "tex" common feature denote a common origin. Angeica Corp. v. Collins & Aikman Corp., 192 USPQ 387, 394 (TTAB 1976) and Fort Howard Paper Co. v. Marcal Paper Mills, Inc., 189 USPQ 305, 308 (TTAB 1975). As we noted in *Angelica*, mere ownership of a large number of registrations for marks containing the same common element is insufficient to establish the existence of a family of marks. We conclude, therefore, that opposer has not established likelihood of confusion.

#### Decision

In view of our holding that applicant is precluded by the 1924 agreement from seeking registration, the opposition is sustained and registration to applicant is refused.

California Court of Appeals,  
Second Appellate District  
Sammons & Sons v. Ladd-Fab, Incorporated  
No. 63106  
Decided Dec. 21, 1982

#### UNFAIR COMPETITION

##### 1. In general (§§6.01)

Sears, Roebuck & Co. v. Stiffel Co., 140 USPQ 524, and Compo Corp. v. Day-Brite Lighting, 140 USPQ 528, proscribe misappropriation claims based solely upon copying of matter in public domain.

##### 2. In general (§§6.01)

Because of federal patent laws, state may not, when article is unpatented and uncopyrighted, prohibit copying of article itself or award damages for such copying; state law

<sup>8</sup> The search reports and trade directories listing marks and entities containing the "tex" element are incomplete by themselves to prove that those marks and trade names are in use or that the public is exposed to them. *Angelica Corp. v. Collins & Aikman Corp.*, *supra* at 393.

<sup>9</sup> During this proceeding, the parties stipulated that the discovery depositions and exhibits of third parties may be used at trial by the filing of notices of reliance. See stipulation filed June 18, 1979.

may not forbid others to copy article that is unprotected by patent or copyright.

#### COPYRIGHTS

#### 3. Matter copyrightable — Classes in statute (§24.303)

Whether any specific category of writings is to be brought within purview of federal statutory scheme is left to discretion of Congress; catalogs are works of authorship within purview of federal copyright law; 17 USC 102 extends copyright protection to literary works; term "literary works" does not connote any criterion of literary merit or qualitative value; it includes catalogs, directories, and similar factual reference, or instructional works and compilations of data.

#### PATENTS

#### 4. Patentability — Subject matter of patent monopoly — In general (§51.601)

"Manufacture," as used in patent law, has very comprehensive sense, embracing whatever is made by art or industry of man, not being machine, composition of matter, or design.

#### UNFAIR COMPETITION

#### 5. In general (§68.01)

Whole competitive scheme is actionable when free copying is accompanied by misappropriation outside scope of copying.

Appeal from California Superior Court, Los Angeles County, Weil, J. Action by Sammons & Sons, against Ladd-Fab, Incorporated, for unfair competition. From order sustaining defendant's demurrer, plaintiff appeals. Affirmed.

Gary L. Marsh, and Cayer, Johnson & Westrup, both of Long Beach, Calif., for appellant.

Gary E. Lande, William J. Robinson, and Poms, Smith, Lande & Rose, all of Los Angeles, Calif., and Barry S. Rubin, and Leslie & Rubin, both of Beverly Hills, Calif., for respondent.

Before Potter, Acting Presiding Justice, and Lui and Danielson, Justices.

Potter, Acting Presiding Justice.

Plaintiff Sammons & Sons appeals from a judgment dismissing its action against defendant ceasing the sale of its reproductions

dant Ladd-Fab, Inc., after defendant's demurrer to plaintiff's "Complaint for Money Damages, Accounting of Profits, and Permanent Injunctive Relief on Account of Unfair Business Competition and Practices; and for Declaratory Relief" was sustained, without leave to amend.

The complaint comprises four causes of action. However, only the first cause of action alleges any facts purportedly constituting a violation of plaintiff's rights; the remaining causes of action simply incorporate these allegations and seek different relief based thereon. The gravamen of plaintiff's unfair competition claim, as stated in the first cause of action, is as follows: Commencing in 1957, plaintiff engaged in manufacturing, fabricating, constructing, designing, merchandising and marketing of metal and other storage components utilized in connection with warehousing and other storage of goods. These components were original and unique of conception and design and had both functional and nonfunctional features which distinguished them from other similar products. Plaintiff expended large sums of money to design and develop these components and to advertise, market and merchandise them so as to create a consumer demand throughout California and elsewhere in the United States. These components became widely known and accepted and plaintiff acquired a preeminent position in the storage equipment industry. In 1978, defendant became a distributor of plaintiff's components and thereby acquired a supply of them, as well as technical and other literature compiled by plaintiff relating thereto. In 1980, defendant commenced manufacturing, fabricating, constructing, designing, merchandising, and marketing of storage components "substantially all of which components were and are exact reproductions and duplicates of the metal and other storage components heretofore manufactured, fabricated, constructed, designed, merchandised, and marketed by Plaintiff." Plaintiff and published and distributed a certain catalog reflecting the entire product line of Ladd-Fab, all of which product line was and is an exact duplicate, reproduction, and replica of Plaintiff's product line, "which catalog was and is substantially an exact reproduction and duplication of the catalog reflecting the product line of Plaintiff." \* \* \* Copies of the respective catalogs are attached. The complaint then characterizes defendant's actions in duplicating plaintiff's entire product line and its catalog as "unfair competition" within the meaning and purview of Section 17200 of the California Business and Professions Code. Plaintiff's demand that defendant cease the sale of its reproductions

and the publishing, and distributing of its catalog were rejected.

Defendant's demurrer was based solely on the ground that the complaint fails to state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

Before making its order, the trial court indicated its view that no cause of action was stated and offered plaintiff the opportunity to amend, but suggested that if plaintiff had taken its "best shot," it might prefer to leave the complaint as it was and test the question by an appeal. Plaintiff chose this alternative.

The court's ruling was premised directly and entirely upon the propositions that (1) federal law has completely preempted state law relating to the copying of unpatented and uncopyrighted matter coming within the ambit of the patent and copyright laws; (2) under federal law, the copying of plaintiff's unpatented products and the reproduction of plaintiff's uncopyrighted catalog is permissible; and thus, (3) such copying cannot as such be unfair competition under California law.

#### Contentions

Plaintiff concedes that "[t]he basic premise of Sears and Compo," both decided on the same day, is that "when an article is unprotected by a patent or copyright, state law may not forbid others to copy *that article*, because the patent law allows 'free access to copy whatever the federal patent and copyright laws leave in the public domain.'" Plaintiff claims, however, that despite this limitation, a cause of action survives under state law for "misappropriation" of plaintiff's "many years of development and research" and that such a cause of action is stated in the complaint. Alternatively, plaintiff contends that its complaint shows plaintiff's entitlement "to equitable relief from the trial court with respect to making [defendant] identify distinctly the source and origin of its products." Defendant controverts both of plaintiff's said contentions.

#### Discussion

#### Summary

[1] No cause of action for "misappropriation" is stated. By legitimizing the copying of matter in the public domain, Sears and Compo proscribe misappropriation claims

<sup>1</sup> Sears, Roebuck & Co. v. Stiffel Co. (1964) 376 U.S. 225, 140 USPQ 524, and Compo Corp. v. Day-Brite Lighting (1964) 376 U.S. 234, 140 USPQ 528 & 531.

#### No Misappropriation Cause of Action Alleged

The complaint, which plaintiff agreed was its "best shot," alleges the utilization by defendant of the physical properties of plaintiff's products and its catalog descriptions thereof developed as the result of plaintiff's large expenditure, and thereby benefiting from plaintiff's efforts. Fairly characterized, such conduct was an appropriation of plaintiff's effort. The flaw in plaintiff's complaint, however, is that it alleges no facts which show that such appropriation was wrongful, that is, that it was a "misappropriation." Plaintiff does not deny that both its products and the work of authorship in its catalog are in the public domain, and acknowledges that Sears and Compo both decided that the federal patent and copyright laws require "free access to copy" that which is in the public domain. The obvious conclusion is that an appropriation accomplished solely by a copying which is lawful under the federal patent and copyright laws, cannot be a misappropriation.

To avoid this conclusion, plaintiff (1) frontally attacks the Sears and Compo cases and (2) asserts continued validity of a misappropriation cause of action where the free copying is accompanied by "misappropriation," \* \* \* outside the scope of copying. [2] Little purpose would be served by our accepting plaintiff's invitation to relegate Sears and Compo "to the limbo of judicial aberrations." As our Supreme Court said in *Auto Equity Sales, Inc. v. Superior Court* (1962) 57 Cal 2d 450, 455: "Under the doctrine of stare decisis, all tribunals exercising inferior jurisdiction are required to follow decisions of courts exercising superior jurisdiction." What the United States Supreme Court holds as to the preemptive effect of the federal patent and copyright laws cannot be overruled by this court. We are, therefore, bound by the rule as stated by the United States Supreme Court in *Sears* (376 U.S. at pp. 232-233, 140 USPQ at 528) that "because of the federal patent laws a State may not, when the article is unpatented and uncopyrighted, prohibit the copying of the article itself or award damages for such copying."

This declaration was based on the court's conclusion that a contrary result "would be too great an encroachment on the federal patent system to be tolerated" (*id.* at p. 232, 140 USPQ at 528). In Compo (376 U.S. at p. 237, 140 USPQ at 530), the court characterized its holding in Sears as follows:

"[W]hen an article is unprotected by a patent or a copyright, state law may not forbid others to copy that article."

[3] In *Goldstein v. California* (1973) 412 U.S. 546, 562, 178 USPQ 129, 135, the court made it clear that "whether any specific category of 'Writings' is to be brought within the purview of the federal copyright law, 17 United States Code, section 102 extends copyright protection to '(1) literary works.' The historical note to section 102 includes 'Notes of Committee on the Judiciary' which state: 'The term 'literary works' does not connote any criterion of literary merit or qualitative value; it includes catalogs, directories, and similar factual, reference, or instructional works and compilations of data.' (17 U.S.C.A. at p. 15.)

[4] It is equally clear that components, such as those manufactured and sold by plaintiff and by defendant, are within the purview of the federal patent law. 35 United States Code, section 101 provides: 'Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.' As the Third Circuit stated in *Ritter-Conley Mfg. Co. v. Aiken* (1913) 203 Fed. 699, 703:

"Thus, whether required in that case or not, the statement of Judge Acheson in *Johnson v. Johnson* (C.C.) 60 Fed. 618,

that 'the term "manufacture," as used in the patent law, has a very comprehensive sense, embracing whatever is made by the art or industry of man, not being a machine, a composition of matter, or a design, is in our judgment sound.'

The applicability of the Sears and Compo doctrine having been demonstrated, we turn to the question whether that doctrine is consistent with the continued recognition of misappropriation by copying of public domain matter as the basis for unfair competition claims. We conclude that, though such copying may be an element in an otherwise unlawful competitive scheme, unfair competition claims may not be based *solely* upon such copying. We reject plaintiff's reliance upon

cases decided before Sears and Compo, which overruled them.

Plaintiff places great reliance on the decision of the United States Supreme Court in *Internal News Serv. v. Asso. Press* (1918) 248 U.S. 215 (hereinafter INS). INS expanded existing concepts of unfair competition to include protection against appropriation of competitive advantage "acquired" by complainant as the result of organization and the expenditure of labor, skill, and money" by a defendant who thereby "is endeavoring to reap where it has not sown." (*Id.* at p. 239.) In INS, the defendant appropriated news items from early editions of newspapers serviced by the plaintiff and distributed them to its subscriber competitive newspapers making later publication. The principles announced in INS would appear to support plaintiff's misappropriation theory unless they are overruled by Sears and Compo.

Nothing in Sears and Compo expressly overrules INS but the conclusion is inescapable that, in situations covered by Sears and Compo, INS principles must yield to the holdings in Sears and Compo. That is the conclusion reached by the First Circuit in *Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. v. De-Costa* (1967) 377 F.2d 315, 153 USPQ 649, which states that INS, which it characterizes as "the leading case affording a remedy for mere copying," is no longer authoritative" (*id.* at p. 318) having "clearly been overruled by the Supreme Court's recent decisions in *Sears, Roebuck & Co. v. Stiffel Co.*, 1964, 376 U.S. 225, 84 S.Ct. 784, 11 L.Ed.2d 661, and *Compo Corp. v. Day-Brite Lighting, Inc.*, 1964, 376 U.S. 234, 84 S.Ct. 779, 11 L.Ed.2d 669" (*Id.* at pp. 318-319, 153 USPQ 652-653). Certiorari was denied by the Supreme Court in *Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.* We must conclude, therefore, that INS cannot be relied upon to make actionable the "mere copying" of matter within the purview of the patent and copyright laws which, pursuant to such laws, has become public domain.

[5] Plaintiff correctly observes, however, that where free copying is accompanied by misappropriation "outside the scope of copying," the whole competitive scheme is actionable. An example of this is the decision of the Ninth Circuit in *Winston Research Corp. v. Minnesota Min. & Mfg. Co.* (9th Cir. 1965) 350 F.2d 134, 146 USPQ 422, which affirmed a district court injunction restraining defendants from marketing their copy of plaintiff's precision tape recorder and reproducer in competition with plaintiff for a period of two years. The two years represented the lead time required for a legitimate competitor to reverse engineer the product. De-

fendants had eliminated this delay by taking the plans and specifications in violation of their fiduciary duty as employees — conduct clearly outside the scope of "mere copying." Recognizing that the rule of Sears and Compo "precludes judicial recognition of a legally protectible interest in the secrecy of industrial information as such," as distinguished from an interest in the integrity of confidential employer-employee relationships (*id.* at p. 138, 146 USPQ at 424), the Ninth Circuit held that the trial court had properly so limited the term of the injunction.

Winston is approved by the United States Supreme Court in *Kewanee Oil Co. v. Bicron Corp.* (1974) 416 U.S. 470, 181 USPQ 673. Again, the plaintiff's product had been duplicated by its employees who had taken, with them "secret information on processes obtained while they were employees." (*Id.* at p. 474, 181 USPQ at 676.) In holding that the federal patent and copyright laws did not preempt the giving of protection under state "trade secret law" in these circumstances, the court was careful to note that "at trade secret law, however, does not offer protection against discovery by fair and honest means, such as by independent invention, accidental disclosure or by so-called reverse engineering, that is by starting with a known product and working backwards to divine the process which aided in its development or manufacture." (*Id.* at p. 476, 181 USPQ at 676.) (Italics added.)

The point of both Winston and Kewanee is that the copying was not "mere copying." It was copying carried on in an illegitimate fashion, i.e., in violation of defendant's fiduciary duties. Plaintiff's complaint in the case at bench, however, alleges no such facts. The complaint's description of the relationship between plaintiff and defendant as that of "supplier and distributor" pursuant to which defendant "acquired certain of Plaintiff's metal and other storage component products" no way suggests an agency or other fiduciary relationship. And there is nothing in the complaint to suggest that defendant acquired any information in confidence or indeed any information which was not disclosed and disseminated by the sales to the public of plaintiff's products and the public distribution of its catalog. Thus, though the principle upon which plaintiff relies is sound, it has no application to plaintiff's complaint.

The judgment is affirmed.

#### District Court, S.D. New York

Warner Bros., Inc.  
v. Gay Toys, Inc.  
No. 81 Civ. 1880  
Decided Jan. 5, 1983

#### TRADEMARKS

1. Fraud and misrepresentation (§67.37)

No Failure to Identify  
Source and Origin Alleged

Plaintiff's contention that even if the allegations of the complaint are insufficient to

Fraud, deception and palming off (§68.55)

Lanham Act deals with fraud and deception

# U.S. Supreme Court

**American Fruit Growers, Inc. v. Brogdex Co., 283 U.S. 1 (1931)**

**American Fruit Growers, Inc. v. Brogdex Co.**

**No. 48**

**Argued January 9, 12, 1931**

**Decided March 2, 1931**

**283 U.S. 1**

*CERTIORARI TO THE CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS*

*FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT*

## *Syllabus*

1. Patent 1,529,461, to Brogden and Trowbridge, claiming a new and improved process of preparing fresh fruit for market by subjecting it to the action of a solution of borax, and thus, through the fungicidal properties of that chemical, rendering it resistant to the decay caused by blue mold, and also claiming, as a product, fresh citrus fruit of which the rind carries borax of small amount, but sufficient to render the fruit resistant to such decay, is invalid because the process was anticipated and the product is not within the patent law. Pp. 283 U. S. 11, 283 U. S. 13.

2. The claim of a patent must be explained by and read in connection with the specification. P. 283 U. S. 6.

3. An orange, the rind of which has become impregnated with borax through immersion in a solution, and thereby rendered resistant to blue mold decay, is not a "manufacture" or manufactured article within the meaning of the patent law, U.S.C. Title 35, § 31. P. 283 U. S. 11.

4. A patent claim is not novel if it would be infringed by following a process described in an earlier patent or if the substance of the thing claimed by the later patent was disclosed by the earlier one. P. 283 U. S. 14.

35 F.2d 106, reversed.

Page 283 U. S. 2

Certiorari, 281 U.S. 709, to review a decree which affirmed the district court, 21 F.2d 110, in adjudging that the patent of the present respondent was valid and was infringed by the petitioner.

Page 283 U. S. 5

MR. JUSTICE McREYNOLDS delivered the opinion of the Court.

The Brogdex Company, present owner of United States letters patent No. 1,529,461, relating to "certain new and useful improvements in the art of preparing fresh fruit for market," applied for August 13, 1923, and issued to Brogden and Trowbridge March 10, 1925, presented its bill of complaint to the District Court for Delaware April 15, 1926, wherein it charged that the defendant (petitioner

Page 283 U. S. 6

here), the American Fruit Growers, Inc., had infringed and asked an injunction, accounting, damages, etc. It relied upon Claims Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, which describe the process of treatment, also Nos. 23, 24, 25, and 26, which concern the product.

Both courts below held all of these claims valid and infringed, and directed that petitioner be enjoined from using any process therein specified, also from manufacturing, selling, or using "treated fruit embodying and containing the invention described in said letters patent and secured by any of said [product] claims."

Of the process claims, the following is characteristic:

"3. In the preparation of fresh fruit for market, the process which comprises subjecting fruit to the action of an aqueous solution of borax, the fluidity, strength and temperature of the treating solution, and the duration of the treatment, being such that exposed rind or skin tissues of the fruit are effectively impregnated with borax and rendered resistant to blue mold decay, while at the same time the fruit is not scalded nor is its freshness or edibility otherwise substantially impaired."

The following is typical of the product claims:

"26. Fresh citrus fruit of which the rind or skin carries borax in amount that is very small but sufficient to render the fruit resistant to blue mold decay."

"The claim of a patent must always be explained by and read in connection with the specification." *Carnegie Steel Co. v. Cambria Iron Co.*, 185 U. S. 403, 185 U. S. 432.

The specification in respect of the patent states:

"This invention relates to art of preparing fresh fruit for market, and in particular it relates to processes for the treatment of citrus and other fruits in such manner that the development of molds and the like upon the fruit, and especially the development of blue mold and infection by blue mold spores, is prevented or arrested either wholly or to such large extent as greatly to prolong

Page 283 U. S. 7

the marketable life of the fruit beyond what has been possible heretofore; the complete treatment most desirably also including a step of providing the fruit with a very thin film-like coating of protective material comprising a waxy substance such as paraffin, all as will more fully hereinafter appear."

"The greatest present utility of the invention is in the treatment of citrus fruits such as oranges, grapefruit, lemons, tangerines, etc.; also apples and other fruits that are attacked by blue mold or the like. The invention is broad, however, and the term fruit as herein employed is to be understood as not necessarily restricted to fruit in the sense in which the word is usually employed, but is to be understood broadly as including not only fruit proper, but also vegetables, such as tomatoes or the like, that can be treated to advantage in accordance with the principles of the invention to be hereinafter set forth."

"For the sake of a concrete example whereby the principles of the invention may be illustrated and explained, reference will be made hereinafter more particularly to the treatment of citrus fruit, especially oranges and lemons, which are especially subject to attack and destruction by blue mold. It is a well known fact that a large part of the losses from decay in the marketing of various fruits, such as citrus fruits and apples is attributable directly to the action of blue mold.

The problem of how to suppress or control blue mold development on fruits has been the subject of extensive and careful investigation, but admittedly no thoroughly satisfactory solution of the problem has heretofore been offered. In spite of elaborate precautions taken in the handling and transportation of fruits to market, it is not uncommon for shipments of oranges and the like to arrive at marketing points showing in some cases as much as 30 to 40 percent decay directly attributable to blue mold. The various investigations of the subject have shown that, while blue mold

Page 283 U. S. 8

does not ordinarily attack perfectly sound fruit that is free from bruises, cuts, thorn-pricks or punctures, the slightest surface cut or scratch affords a point of attack by providing lodgment for blue mold spores, which develop with great rapidity and soon bring about complete destruction of the infected fruit. . . ."

"The present applicants have discovered that, by proper treatment of the fruit in the packing house, it is possible to greatly reduce, and often to absolutely prevent, the growth or development of blue mold on fruit for long periods of time, and thus to materially lessen or even eliminate the heretofore unavoidable losses from decay. Moreover, it is possible to achieve these results without upsetting or greatly changing present practice so far as concerns the mechanical handling of fruit in packing houses of the modern type. Thorough practical tests of the novel processes have demonstrated conclusively that, by proceeding in accordance with the invention, blue mold development can be arrested and fruit can be rendered immune to attack by blue mold spores in a simple and effective manner without affecting the freshness and flavor of the fruit, the marketable life of the fruit being thus prolonged far beyond that of untreated fruit. In view of the well known persistent activity of blue mold spores even under conditions fatal to the parent mold, the importance of this achievement is obvious. In general, the process of the invention involves applying to the fruit a mold-inhibiting reagent comprising the boric acid radical, said compound being most desirably alkaline in reaction and being employed in concentration effective to render the surface of the fruit unfavorable as a medium for blue mold development. Ordinary borax ( $Na_1B_4O_7+1OH_2O$ ) has been found, after extensive investigation, to be especially potent in its retarding and inhibiting action in this connection, and this substance is considered at present to be the most desirable to employ

Page 283 U. S. 9

in practicing the invention. A water solution of borax is alkaline in reaction, but is without corrosive or other deteriorating action upon fruit to which it is applied. Boric acid is not so effective as a mold-retarder as is borax, but compounds of boron, whether acid or alkaline, appear to have a specific inhibiting action upon blue mold, and hence it is not desired to limit the invention, so far as concerns compounds of boron, to the employment of an alkaline treating solution."

"The method of applying the treating solution to the fruit may assume various specifically different forms, the precise details of procedure being not essential to the invention in its broader aspects. However, where it is desirable, as may often be the case, to carry out the process without changing prior practice any more than is strictly necessary, the application of the mold-retarding agent may be effected as a part of or in conjunction with the usual washing operation to which the fruit is initially subjected in its handling according to modern packing house methods, especially as most of the mold-retarding agents herein contemplated also have excellent

cleansing or detergent properties. Accordingly, in the practice of the invention, the mold-retarding agent, borax in a specific instance, may be added in proper mold-inhibiting quantity directly to the wash water in the usual soaking tank into which the fruit is dumped from the field boxes as it comes from the groves. . . ."

"From this point on, the handling of the fruit in further preparation for boxing and shipment may or may not involve additional preservative treatment in accordance with the principles of the invention. This depends upon whether or not the fruit is to receive an application of protective coating material for the purpose of preventing or reducing shrinkage and withering and of ensuring conservation of the original freshness and flavor of the fruit for prolonged periods of time. Generally this further

Page 283 U. S. 10

treatment is highly desirable, and if the benefits of the invention are to be realized to the fullest extent, this further treatment should be carried out. It consists in applying to the fruit a normally solid protective material, especially paraffin or like waxy material, in such condition that it can be spread all over the surface of the fruit to produce an extremely thin protective film which is not noticeable except by the expert eye and does not interfere with the so-called breathing or transpiration of the fruit to an undesirable extent, but which is effective to conserve the original plumpness and freshness of the fruit as above stated. . . ."

"In the foregoing disclosure of the principles of the invention, reference has been made more particularly to blue mold as a source or cause of decay. Such reference to blue mold is to be taken not as restrictive, but as generic and as intended, both in the specification and in the claims, to cover not only blue mold but all kindred rot and decay organisms and diseases generally amenable to treatment in accordance with the invention, to which fruit is or may be susceptible and by which it may be damaged under the conditions prevailing in packing and marketing. . . ."

Petitioner admits ownership of plants which pack and sell citrus fruits, and that, when preparing these for market, it caused them to be dipped in a borax solution in order to prevent or retard decay incident to growth of blue mold. Under the treatment applied, the raw fruit is immersed in a cold or warm solution of borax or boric acid, permitted to remain until thoroughly wet, then rinsed, dried, and brushed. Infringement is admitted, if the patent is valid.

In defense, petitioner maintains that the product claims of the patent fail to describe an article of manufacture within the meaning of the statute. Also that the process

Page 283 U. S. 11

claims are invalid for various reasons, among them anticipation by United States letters patent No. 683,899, issued October 8, 1901, upon application of Simeon Bishop.

Is an orange, the rind of which has become impregnated with borax, through immersion in a solution, and thereby rendered resistant to blue mold decay, a "manufacture," or manufactured article, within the meaning of § 31, title 35, U.S.Code?

"Any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter or any new and useful improvements thereof, not known or used by others in this country, before his invention or discovery thereof, and not patented . . . may . . . obtain a patent therefor."

Answering affirmatively, the circuit court of appeals said:

"The product claims define an article of manufacture, since the fruit is the result of a process which is defined and described, and not a natural product. The product is a combination of the natural fruit and a boric compound carried by the rind or skin in an amount sufficient to render the fruit resistant to decay. The complete article is not found in nature, and is thus an article of manufacture. *Riter-Conley Mfg. Co. v. Aiken et al.*, 203 F.6d 9."

This position, we think, is not tenable.

"Manufacture," as well defined by the Century Dictionary, is

"the production of articles for use from raw or prepared materials by giving to these materials new forms, qualities, properties, or combinations, whether by hand labor or by machinery;" also "anything made for use from raw or prepared materials."

Addition of borax to the rind of natural fruit does not produce from the raw material an article for use which possesses a new or distinctive form, quality, or property. The added substance only protects the natural article

Page 283 U. S. 12

against deterioration by inhibiting development of extraneous spores upon the rind. There is no change in the name, appearance, or general character of the fruit. It remains a fresh orange, fit only for the same beneficial uses as theretofore.

In *Hartranft v. Wiegmann*, 121 U. S. 609, 121 U. S. 613, this Court considered the meaning of the words "manufactures of shells," and held that "cleaning off the outer layer of the shell by acid, and then grinding off the second layer by an emery wheel, so as to expose the brilliant inner layer," did not convert it into a manufacture.

"The shells in question here were not manufactured, and were not manufactures of shells, within the sense of the statute imposing a duty of 35 percentum upon such manufactures, but were shells not manufactured, and fell under that designation in the free list. They were still shells. They had not been manufactured into a new and different article, having a distinctive name, character, or use from that of a shell. The application of labor to an article, either by hand or by mechanism, does not make the article necessarily a manufactured article, within the meaning of that term as used in the tariff laws. Washing and scouring wool does not make the resulting wool a manufacture of wool. Cleaning and ginning cotton does not make the resulting cotton a manufacture of cotton."

And in *Anheuser-Busch Brewing Assn. v. United States*, 207 U. S. 556, 207 U. S. 562, where it was claimed that corks for bottles which had undergone special treatment after importation thereby became articles manufactured in the United States, this Court said:

"Manufacture implies a change, but every change is not manufacture, and yet every change in an article is the result of treatment, labor, and manipulation. But something more is necessary, as set forth and illustrated in *Hartranft v. Wiegmann*, 121 U.S.

Page 283 U. S. 13

609. There must be transformation; a new and different article must emerge 'having a distinctive name, character, or use.'"

If it be assumed that the process claims under consideration cover an invention, we think this lacked novelty when application was made for the patent August 13, 1923. The underlying conception had been adequately revealed in Bishop's patent of 1901.

He claimed:

"1. The method of treating articles of food to preserve and enhance their value, which consists in washing them with a solution of boracic acid and then applying a coating of gelatin, substantially as described."

"2. The method of treating articles of food to preserve and enhance their value, which consists in washing them with a solution of boracic acid and then applying a coating of gelatin, and finally wrapping the article in tissue paper which has been impregnated with a solution of boracic acid, substantially as specified."

And, in the specification, he affirmed:

"This invention aims to prolong the period of usefulness of fruit, vegetables, eggs, and the like as articles of food and prevent their usual rapid decay and deterioration, thereby benefiting the grower, the shipper, the merchant, and the consumer."

"The invention consists in subjecting the article of food to an antiseptic bath of purify, cleanse, and kill all germs, then treating it to a coat of air-excluding material. This process not only preserves the articles of food, but enhances its value. . . ."

"The application of boracic acid is advantageous in that it prevents decay and adds to the appearance of the article and is perfectly harmless to the human system. The gelatin, besides excluding the air, also adds to the appearance of the article. . . ."

Page 283 U. S. 14

That boracic (boric) acid -- a weak acid -- and borax, with an alkaline reaction, inhibit the rapid development of blue mold has long been known. Both are compounds of boron, and contain the "boric acid radical." Their antiseptic quality is due to the presence of that element. For present purposes, the two must be regarded as equivalents, and the mere substitution of one for the other would not involve invention or avoid infringement. Walker on Patents, 6th ed., § 426.

Read together, the claims and specification of the Bishop patent show that he intended it should have wide application and cover treatment of citrus, as well as other, fruits. He distinctly states the application of boracic acid prevents the usual rapid decay, and upon this basic fact respondent endeavors to support the patent in suit.

True, Bishop proposed as a secondary step the application of gelatine which he averred would exclude the air and enhance the appearance of the article. But Brogden and Trowbridge also said in their specification that, "if the benefits of the invention are to be realized to the fullest extent," the fruit after being soaked should receive an application of protective coating material, such as paraffin, or like waxy material. If the claims of the patent in suit are valid, one operating under the process described by Bishop would infringe -- and, considering the circumstances here disclosed, that is enough to show invalidity of the later patent. *Knapp v. Morss*, 150 U. S. 221, 150 U. S. 228. It lacks novelty. The substance of its disclosures had been revealed by Bishop twenty years earlier. *Sewall v. Jones*, 91 U. S. 171, 91 U. S. 182 et seq.

Reversed.